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Title of Document Transmitted: APPEAL BRIEF

Applicant: R. Dutta
Serial No.: 09/522,201
Filed: March 9, 2000
Group Art Unit: 2176
Docket No.: AUS990858US1

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By: Janaki K. Davda
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TRANSMITTAL FORM	Application Number	09/522,201
<i>(To be used for all correspondence after initial filing)</i>	Filing Date	March 9, 2000 RECEIVED
	Inventor	R. Dutta SEP 21 2004
	Group Art Unit	2176 Technology Center 2-00
	Examiner Name	Maikhanh Nguyen
Total Number of Pages in this Submission: 30	Attorney Docket Number	AUS990858US1


ENCLOSURES (check all that apply)

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Signature:	<i>Janaki K. Davda</i>
Date:	September 19, 2004
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FEE TRANSMITTAL for FY 2004	Application Number	09/522,201
	Filing Date	March 9, 2000 RECEIVED
	Inventor	R. Dutta SEP 21 2004
	Group Art Unit	2176 Technology Center 2100
	Examiner Name	Maikhanh Nguyen
Total Amount of Payment: \$330		Attorney Docket Number AUS990858US1

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SUBTOTAL \$330

Submitted by:

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Appeal Brief

In re the Application of:

Rabindranath Dutta
Serial No. 09/522,201
Filed: March 9, 2000
Attorney Docket No. AUS990858US1

**METHOD, SYSTEM, AND PROGRAM FOR
DISPLAYING PAGES DOWNLOADED FROM OVER
A NETWORK IN AN APPLICATION WINDOW**

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I. Real Party in Interest

The entire right, title and interest in this patent application is assigned to real party in interest International Business Machines Corporation.

II. Related Appeals, Interferences, and Judicial Proceedings

Appellant, Appellant's legal representative, and Assignee are not aware of any other prior or pending appeals, interferences, and judicial proceedings which may be related to, directly affect or be directly affected by or have a bearing on the Board's decision in the pending appeal.

III. Status of the Claims

Claims 1-27 are pending and have been rejected.

The final rejection of the claims is being appealed for all pending claims 1-27.

IV. Status of Amendments

No amendments were filed after receipt of a Final Rejection.

V. Summary of the Invention

The presently claimed invention is directed to displaying pages in a viewer program on a computer display monitor, wherein the viewer program displays an application window. First and second pages from one of multiple servers are downloaded over a network. Automatically concurrently the first page is displayed in a first window pane and the second page is displayed in a second window pane in the application window according to predefined settings specifying

how pages are to be displayed in the first and second panes. A third page is downloaded from one of multiple servers over the network. Automatically concurrently the third page is displayed in one of the first and second panes and one of the first and second pages is displayed in the other pane according to the predefined settings. A fourth page is downloaded from one of multiple servers over the network. Automatically concurrently the third and fourth pages are displayed in the first and second panes according to the predefined settings.

For example, as described in the specification in connection with one embodiment, a viewer program, such as a Web browser, displays an application window with two window panes. (e.g., Specification, page 7, lines 5-8; page 12, lines 20-21; FIG. 4) For example, in FIG. 4, a single application window 30 with a first window pane 32 and a second window pane 34 is illustrated. First and second pages from one of multiple servers are downloaded over a network. (e.g., Specification, page 6, lines 21-24) Automatically concurrently the first page is displayed in a first window pane and the second page is displayed in a second window pane in the application window according to predefined settings specifying how pages are to be displayed in the first and second panes. (e.g., Specification, page 7, lines 8-10; FIG. 4) A third page is downloaded from one of multiple servers over the network. Automatically concurrently the third page is displayed in one of the first and second panes and one of the first and second pages is displayed in the other pane according to the predefined settings. (e.g., Specification, page 7, lines 10-11) A fourth page is downloaded from one of multiple servers over the network. Automatically concurrently the third and fourth pages are displayed in the first and second panes according to the predefined settings. Thus, a single window contains two panes, each of which may display a different page.

In another aspect of the invention, the first pane is displayed adjacent and to the left of the

second pane, wherein automatically concurrently displaying the third page and one of the first and second pages comprises concurrently displaying the second page in the first pane and the third page in the second pane. (e.g., Specification, page 7, lines 13-17; FIG. 5)

In yet another aspect of the invention, previously downloaded pages are cached in the order in which they were downloaded from the network. (e.g., Specification, page 7, line 27- page 8, line 5) A user input command to display a previously displayed page is received. (e.g., Specification, page 8, lines 10-14) Automatically concurrently the previously displayed page is displayed in the first pane and the first page is displayed in the second pane according to the predefined settings in response to the user input command to display the previously displayed page. (e.g., Specification, page 8, lines 14-20) In a further aspect of the invention, the first pane is displayed adjacent and to the left of the second pane. (e.g., FIGs. 4 and 5)

In yet a further aspect of the invention, previously downloaded pages are cached in the order in which they were downloaded from the network. (e.g., Specification, page 7, line 27- page 8, line 5) A user input command to display a subsequent page cached after the first and second pages were downloaded is received. Automatically concurrently the subsequent page is displayed in the second pane and the second page is displayed in the first pane according to predefined settings in response to the user input command to display the previously displayed page. (e.g., Specification, page 8, lines 14-20)

In another aspect of the invention, user selection of a hypertext link within one of the displayed pages is received. (e.g., Specification, page 8, lines 21-22) The page addressed by the hypertext link is accessed. (e.g., Specification, page 8, lines 24-25) Automatically concurrently the page currently displayed in the second pane is displayed in the first pane and the page

addressed by the hypertext link is displayed in the second pane if the user selected the hypertext link from the second pane. (e.g., Specification, page 8, lines 26-29) Automatically concurrently the page currently displayed in the first pane is displayed in the first pane and the page addressed by the hypertext link is displayed in the second pane if the user selected the hypertext link from the first pane. (e.g., Specification, page 8, lines 29) In yet another aspect of the invention, the first pane is displayed adjacent and to the left of the second pane. (e.g., FIGs. 4 and 5)

In a further aspect of the invention, user selection of a hypertext link within one of the displayed pages in one of the panes is received. (e.g., Specification, page 8, lines 21-22) The page addressed by the hypertext link is accessed. (e.g., Specification, page 8, lines 24-25) Automatically concurrently the page addressed by the hypertext link is displayed in the pane opposite the pane displaying the page from which the hypertext link was selected. (e.g., Specification, page 9, lines 5-7)

In another aspect of the invention, the viewer program is capable of displaying the downloaded pages in the first and second panes according to the predefined settings when the pages downloaded from over the network do not include any page commands to cause the display of pages in separate panes within the application window. (e.g., Specification, page 9, line 26 - page 10, line 2)

VI. Grounds of Rejection

A concise statement listing each ground of rejection presented for review is as follows:

A. Ground of Rejection 1: The Obviousness Rejection Based on the LaStrange Patent

Claims 1-2, 5-11, 14-20, and 23-27 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over LaStrange et al. (U.S. Patent No. 5,933,142).

B. Ground of Rejection 2: The Obviousness Rejection Based on the LaStrange Patent and the Applicant Admitted Prior Art Combination

Claims 3-4, 12-13, and 21-22 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over LaStrange et al. in view of Applicant Admitted Prior Art (AAPA).

VII. Argument

A. Ground of Rejection 1: The Obviousness Rejection Based on the LaStrange Patent

1. Claims 1, 2, 5, 10, 11, 14, 19, 20, and 23 are not Obvious over the LaStrange Patent.

As set forth above, claims 1, 10, and 19 are directed to a method, system, and article of manufacture for displaying pages in a viewer program on a computer display monitor, wherein the viewer program displays an application window. First and second pages from one of multiple servers are downloaded over a network. Automatically concurrently the first page is displayed in a first window pane and the second page is displayed in a second window pane in the application window according to predefined settings specifying how pages are to be displayed in the first and second panes. A third page is downloaded from one of multiple servers over the network.

Automatically concurrently the third page is displayed in one of the first and second panes and one of the first and second pages is displayed in the other pane according to the predefined settings. A fourth page is downloaded from one of multiple servers over the network.

Automatically concurrently the third and fourth pages are displayed in the first and second panes according to the predefined settings. Thus, multiple pages are displayed in a non-overlapping manner within panes of a same application window. (e.g., Specification, page 10, line 29-page 11, line 3)

The Examiner cites the LaStrange patent at Col. 5, lines 21-Col. 6, line 4, as teaching automatically concurrently displaying the first page in a first window pane and the second page in a second window pane in the application window. In particular, the Examiner refers to "displaying a first page of information in a first browser window" and "two windows simultaneously displayed . . . a second browser window on the display for displaying the second page of information." The use of two browser windows in the LaStrange patent, instead of a single application window with two panes, teaches away from the claimed use of a first pane and a second pane in a single application window.

Also, the Examiner cites Col. 4, lines 38-48, that describes that the relative size of the browser windows may be controlled either programmatically or by the user as teaching displaying pages in the first and second panes of the single application window according to predefined settings specifying how pages are to be displayed in the first and second panes. Changing the sizes of separate browser windows does not describe the claimed predefined settings specifying how pages are to be displayed in first and second panes of a single application window. In particular, the Specification at, for example, page 10, lines 4-9, describes that pages

are automatically distributed in the multiple panes based on predefined settings. That is, the predefined settings define which pane is to display which page and are not merely used to determine the size of a browser window.

The Examiner states that the LaStrange patent does not explicitly teach downloading a third page from one of multiple servers over the network, automatically concurrently displaying the third page in one of the first and second panes and one of the first and second pages in the other pane according to the predefined settings, downloading a fourth page from one of multiple servers over the network, and automatically concurrently displaying the third and fourth pages in the first and second panes according to the predefined settings.

However, the Examiner states that the LaStrange patent describes that, although first and second browser windows are illustrated as adjacent, they may overlap or be reduced in size. The Examiner suggests that the ability to overlap the first and second browser windows teaches that the first and second pages may be overlapped by the third and fourth browser windows. The overlapping of the third and fourth browser windows teaches away from the claimed replacement of the first page and the second page by the third page and the fourth page in the first pane and the second pane of the single application window. In particular, the LaStrange patent, at Col. 4, lines 37-48, describes the display of browser windows, rather than content. That is, with the LaStrange patent, the first browser window displaying the first page may overlap with the second browser window displaying the second page in the LaStrange patent. The LaStrange patent does not describe displaying new content (i.e., third and fourth pages) in the existing first and second panes of the single application window.

Additionally, the cited portion of the LaStrange patent at Col. 5, lines 21-Col. 6, line 4,

describes the use of the sticky page flag, which is used to determine whether to overwrite an existing browser window or open a new browser window. This teaches away from automatically concurrently displaying the third page and one of the first and second pages and automatically concurrently displaying the third and fourth pages in the first and second panes. In particular, the claimed invention does not need to check for a sticky page flag. Instead, with the LaStrange patent, a sticky page flag is checked, and, if the sticky page flag is enabled for a browser window, and because a user may simultaneously display any number of browser windows having a depressed push pin symbol (Col. 5, lines 37-40), the LaStrange patent displays the third and fourth pages in third and fourth browser windows. This teaches away from automatically concurrently displaying the third and fourth pages in the first and second panes, which results in replacing the first and second pages. Alternatively, if the sticky page flag is not enabled, then the third and fourth pages would still be displayed in two different browser windows, which teaches away from displaying the third and fourth pages in two panes of a single application window.

The law is well settled that a reference will not support a rejection based upon obviousness where the proposed modification to the reference contravenes the principle of operation of the device of the reference:

If the proposed modification or combination of the prior art would change the principle of operation of the prior art invention being modified, then the teachings of the references are not sufficient to render the claims prima facie obvious. In re Ratti , 270 F.2d 810, 123 USPQ 349 (CCPA 1959)

The Examiner appears to be impermissibly modifying the LaStrange patent such that the independent browser windows of the LaStrange patent are treated as the claimed first pane and

second pane of a single application window. Moreover, if the browser windows of the LaStrange patent included multiple panes, then there would be no need for a sticky page flag and no need to generate a new browser window when a sticky page flag is enabled for a displayed browser window.

Thus, claims 1, 10, and 19 are not taught or suggested by the LaStrange patent.

Claims 2, 11, and 20 are directed to displaying the first pane adjacent and to the left of the second pane, where automatically concurrently displaying the third page and one of the first and second pages comprises concurrently displaying the second page in the first pane and the third page in the second pane. The Examiner cites the LaStrange patent at Col. 4, lines 38-48 and Col. 5, lines 21-62 as teaching this subject matter. The cited portion of the LaStrange patent at Col. 4, lines 38-48 describes that first and second browser windows may be substantially adjacent or may be overlapped or reduced in size. The description of two separate browser windows teaches away from two panes in a single application window. Also, the cited portion of the LaStrange patent at Col. 5, lines 21-62 describes the use of a sticky page flag. With the LaStrange patent, a new page is displayed either in an existing browser window or in a new browser window, without moving a page from one browser window to another. On the other hand, claims 2, 11, and 20 describe that the second page is moved from the second pane to the first pane and the third page is then displayed in the second pane. Displaying two browser windows adjacent to each other does not teach or suggest moving a page from a second pane to a first pane and displaying a new page in the second pane. Thus, claims 2, 11, and 20 are not taught or suggested by the LaStrange patent.

Claims 5, 14, and 23 are directed to caching previously downloaded pages in the order in

which they were downloaded from the network. A user input command to display a subsequent page cached after the first and second pages were downloaded is received. Automatically concurrently the subsequent page is displayed in the second pane and the second page in the first pane according to predefined settings in response to the user input command to display the previously displayed page. The Examiner cites the LaStrange patent at Col. 4, lines 38-48 and Col. 5, lines 21-62 as teaching this subject matter. There is no indication in the LaStrange patent that previously downloaded pages are cached. Also, as discussed above with reference to claims 2, 11, and 20, displaying two browser windows adjacent to each other does not teach or suggest moving a page from a second pane to a first pane and displaying a new page in the second pane.

Thus, claims 5, 14, and 23 are not taught or suggested by the LaStrange patent.

Moreover, dependent claims 2, 5, 11, 14, 20, and 23 incorporate the language of claims 1, 10, and 19 and add additional novel elements. Therefore, dependent claims 2, 5, 11, 14, 20, and 23 are not taught or suggested by the LaStrange patent for at least the same reasons as were discussed with respect to claims 1, 10, and 19.

Accordingly, it is respectfully submitted that the rejection of claims 1, 2, 5, 10, 11, 14, 19, 20, and 23 as obvious over the LaStrange patent should be reversed.

2. Claims 6-8, 15-17, and 24-26 are not Obvious over the LaStrange Patent.

Claims 6, 15, and 24 are directed to receiving user selection of a hypertext link within one of the displayed pages. The page addressed by the hypertext link is accessed. Automatically concurrently the page currently displayed in the second pane is displayed in the first pane and the page addressed by the hypertext link is displayed in the second pane if the user selected the

hypertext link from the second pane. Automatically concurrently the page currently displayed in the first pane is displayed in the first pane and the page addressed by the hypertext link is displayed in the second pane if the user selected the hypertext link from the first pane.

The Examiner cites the LaStrange patent at Col. 4, lines 38-48 and Col. 5, lines 21-62 as teaching this subject matter. As discussed above, displaying two browser windows adjacent to each other does not teach or suggest moving a page from a second pane to a first pane and displaying a new page in the second pane. The cited portion of the LaStrange patent at Col. 4, lines 38-48 describes that first and second browser windows may be substantially adjacent or may be overlapped or reduced in size. The description of two separate browser windows teaches away from two panes in a single application window. Also, the cited portion of the LaStrange patent at Col. 5, lines 21-62 describes the use of a sticky page flag. With the LaStrange patent, a new page is displayed either in an existing browser window or in a new browser window, without moving a page from one browser window to another. On the other hand, claims 6, 15, and 24 describe that the second page is moved from the second pane to the first pane and the page addressed by the hypertext link is then displayed in the first pane. Displaying two browser windows adjacent to each other does not teach or suggest moving a page from a second pane to a first pane and displaying a new page in the second pane.

Thus, claims 6, 15, and 24 are not taught or suggested by the LaStrange patent.

Claims 7, 16, and 25 are directed to the first pane being displayed adjacent and to the left of the second pane. The Examiner cites FIG. 5 and associated text of the LaStrange patent as teaching this subject matter. FIG. 5 of the LaStrange patent illustrates two separate browser windows. Again, the use of two browser windows teaches away from the claimed use of a single

application window with two panes. Also, dependent claims 7, 16, and 25 incorporate the language of claims 6, 15, and 24 and add additional novel elements. Therefore, dependent claims 7, 16, and 25 are not taught or suggested by the LaStrange patent for at least the same reasons as were discussed with respect to claims 6, 15, and 24.

Claims 8, 17, and 26 are directed to receiving user selection of a hypertext link within one of the displayed pages in one of the panes. The page addressed by the hypertext link is accessed. Automatically concurrently the page addressed by the hypertext link is displayed in the pane opposite the pane displaying the page from which the hypertext link was selected. The Examiner cites Col. 4, lines 10-37, as teaching this subject matter. The cited portion of the LaStrange patent describes determining whether a sticky page flag is set to determine whether to open a new browser window. This teaches away from automatically concurrently displaying the page addressed by the hypertext link in the opposite pane of a single application window. In particular, the claimed invention does not need to check for a sticky page flag. Moreover, with the LaStrange patent, if the sticky page flag is enabled for a browser window, the LaStrange patent displays the page addressed by the hypertext link in a new browser window, rather than in a pane of an existing browser window. Alternatively, if the sticky page flag is not enabled, then the page addressed by the hypertext link is displayed in a current browser window, which overwrites the page from which the hypertext link was selected. This teaches away from displaying the page addressed by the hypertext link in the opposite pane of an existing application window. Thus, claims 8, 17, and 26 are not taught or suggested by the LaStrange patent.

Moreover, dependent claims 6-8, 15-17, and 24-26 incorporate the language of claims 1,

10, and 19 and add additional novel elements. Therefore, dependent claims 6-8, 15-17, and 24-26 are not taught or suggested by the LaStrange patent for at least the same reasons as were discussed with respect to claims 1, 10, and 19.

Accordingly, it is respectfully submitted that the rejection of claims 6-8, 15-17, and 24-26 as obvious over the LaStrange patent should be reversed.

3. Claims 9, 18, and 27 are not Obvious over the LaStrange Patent.

Claims 9, 18, and 27 are directed to the viewer program being capable of displaying the downloaded pages in the first and second panes according to the predefined settings when the pages downloaded from over the network do not include any page commands to cause the display of pages in separate panes within the application window. The Examiner cites Col. 4, lines 38-48 as teaching this subject matter. The cited portion of the LaStrange patent describes that the relative size of the browser windows could be controlled either programmatically or by the user and that the browser windows may be adjacent to each other or overlap or be resized. There is no mention in the LaStrange patent of what processing occurs when pages downloaded from over the network do not include any page commands to cause the display of pages in separate panes within the application window.

Moreover, dependent claims 9, 18, and 27 incorporate the language of claims 1, 10, and 19 and add additional novel elements. Therefore, dependent claims 9, 18, and 27 are not taught or suggested by the LaStrange patent for at least the same reasons as were discussed with respect to claims 1, 10, and 19.

Accordingly, it is respectfully submitted that the rejection of claims 9, 18, and 27 as

obvious over the LaStrange patent should be reversed.

B. Ground of Rejection 2: The Obviousness Rejection Based on the LaStrange Patent and the Applicant Admitted Prior Art Combination

1. Claims 3-4, 12-13, and 21-22 are not Obvious over the LaStrange Patent and the Applicant Admitted Prior Art Combination

Claims 3, 12, and 21 are directed to caching previously downloaded pages in the order in which they were downloaded from the network. A user input command to display a previously displayed page is received. Automatically concurrently the previously displayed page is displayed in the first pane and the first page is displayed in the second pane according to the predefined settings in response to the user input command to display the previously displayed page. The Examiner cites Col. 5, lines 21 - Col. 6, line 6, as teaching caching previously downloaded pages in the order in which they were downloaded from the network and automatically concurrently displaying the previously displayed page in the first pane and the first page in the second pane according to the predefined settings in response to the user input command to display the previously displayed page. The cited portion of the LaStrange patent describes the use of the sticky page flag, which is used to determine whether to overwrite an existing browser window or open a new browser window. There is no description of caching in the LaStrange patent. Also, because the LaStrange patent either displays a new page in a new browser window or overwrites an existing browser window, the LaStrange patent teaches away from moving the first page to the second pane and displaying the cached page in the first pane.

The Examiner indicates that the LaStrange patent does not explicitly teach receiving a

user input command to display a previously displayed page. However, the Examiner cites Applicant Admitted Prior Art as teaching a Back button to review a previously displayed page. If a back button were incorporated into the LaStrange patent, then, for each browser window, when the back button were selected, the page in that browser window would be overwritten. This teaches away from automatically concurrently displaying the previously displayed page in the first pane and the first page in the second pane according to the predefined settings in response to the user input command to display the previously displayed page. Thus, claims 3, 12, and 21 are not taught or suggested by the LaStrange patent or AAPA, either alone or in combination.

Claims 4, 13, and 22 describe that the first pane is displayed adjacent and to the left of the second pane. The Examiner cites Col. 4, lines 38-48 and Col. 5 lines 21-62 as teaching this subject matter. The cited portion of the LaStrange patent at Col. 4, lines 38-48 describes that first and second browser windows may be substantially adjacent or may be overlapped or reduced in size. Also, the cited portion of the LaStrange patent at Col. 5, lines 21-62 describes the use of a sticky page flag, which is used to determine whether to overwrite an existing browser window or open a new browser window. The description of two separate browser windows teaches away from two panes in a single application window.

Moreover, dependent claims 4, 13, and 22 incorporate the language of claims 3, 12, and 21 and add additional novel elements. Therefore, dependent claims 4, 13, and 22 are not taught or suggested by the LaStrange patent or Applicant Admitted Prior Art, either alone or in combination, for at least the same reasons as were discussed with respect to claims 3, 12, and 21.

Accordingly, it is respectfully submitted that the rejection of claims 3-4, 12-13, and 21-22 as obvious over the LaStrange patent and Applicant Admitted Prior Art, either alone or in

IX. Appendix A

The claims on appeal are as follows:

1. (Original) A method for displaying pages in a viewer program on a computer display monitor, wherein the viewer program displays an application window, comprising:
 - downloading a first and second pages from one of multiple servers over a network;
 - automatically concurrently displaying the first page in a first window pane and the second page in a second window pane in the application window according to predefined settings specifying how pages are to be displayed in the first and second panes;
 - downloading a third page from one of multiple servers over the network;
 - automatically concurrently displaying the third page in one of the first and second panes and one of the first and second pages in the other pane according to the predefined settings;
 - downloading a fourth page from one of multiple servers over the network; and
 - automatically concurrently displaying the third and fourth pages in the first and second panes according to the predefined settings.
2. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein the first pane is displayed adjacent and to the left of the second pane, wherein automatically concurrently displaying the third page and one of the first and second pages comprises concurrently displaying the second page in the first pane and the third page in the second pane.
3. (Original) The method of claim 1, further comprising:
 - caching previously downloaded pages in the order in which they were downloaded from

the network;

receiving a user input command to display a previously displayed page; and
automatically concurrently displaying the previously displayed page in the first pane and
the first page in the second pane according to the predefined settings in response to the user
input command to display the previously displayed page.

4. (Original) The method of claim 3, wherein the first pane is displayed adjacent and
to the left of the second pane.

5. (Original) The method of claim 1, further comprising:
caching previously downloaded pages in the order in which they were downloaded from
the network;

receiving a user input command to display a subsequent page cached after the first and
second pages were downloaded; and
automatically concurrently displaying the subsequent page in the second pane and the
second page in the first pane according to predefined settings in response to the user input
command to display the previously displayed page.

6. (Original) The method of claim 1, further comprising:
receiving user selection of a hypertext link within one of the displayed pages;
accessing the page addressed by the hypertext link;
automatically concurrently displaying the page currently displayed in the second pane in

the first pane and displaying the page addressed by the hypertext link in the second pane if the user selected the hypertext link from the second pane; and

automatically concurrently displaying the page currently displayed in the first pane in the first pane and displaying the page addressed by the hypertext link in the second pane if the user selected the hypertext link from the first pane.

7. (Original) The method of claim 6, wherein the first pane is displayed adjacent and to the left of the second pane.

8. (Original) The method of claim 1, further comprising:
receiving user selection of a hypertext link within one of the displayed pages in one of the panes;
accessing the page addressed by the hypertext link; and
automatically concurrently displaying the page addressed by the hypertext link in the pane opposite the pane displaying the page from which the hypertext link was selected the page from which the link was selected in its current pane.

9. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein the viewer program is capable of displaying the downloaded pages in the first and second panes according to the predefined settings when the pages downloaded from over the network do not include any page commands to cause the display of pages in separate panes within the application window.

10. (Original) A system for displaying pages in a viewer program on a computer display monitor, wherein the viewer program displays an application window, comprising:

- means for downloading a first and second pages from one of multiple servers over a network;
- means for automatically concurrently displaying the first page in a first window pane and the second page in a second window pane in the application window according to predefined settings specifying how pages are to be displayed in the first and second panes;
- means for downloading a third page from one of multiple servers over the network;
- means for automatically concurrently displaying the third page in one of the first and second panes and one of the first and second pages in the other pane according to the predefined settings;
- means for downloading a fourth page from one of multiple servers over the network; and
- means for automatically concurrently displaying the third and fourth pages in the first and second panes according to the predefined settings.

11. (Original) The system of claim 10, wherein the first pane is displayed adjacent and to the left of the second pane, wherein the means for automatically concurrently displaying the third page and one of the first and second pages concurrently displays the second page in the first pane and the third page in the second pane.

12. (Original) The system of claim 10, further comprising:

- means for caching previously downloaded pages in the order in which they were

downloaded from the network;

means for receiving a user input command to display a previously displayed page; and

means for automatically concurrently displaying the previously displayed page in the first pane and the first page in the second pane according to the predefined settings in response to the user input command to display the previously displayed page.

13. (Original) The system of claim 12, wherein the first pane is displayed adjacent and to the left of the second pane.

14. (Original) The system of claim 10, further comprising:

means for caching previously downloaded pages in the order in which they were downloaded from the network;

means for receiving a user input command to display a subsequent page cached after the first and second pages were downloaded; and

means for automatically concurrently displaying the subsequent page in the second pane and the second page in the first pane according to predefined settings in response to the user input command to display the previously displayed page.

15. (Original) The system of claim 10, further comprising:

means for receiving user selection of a hypertext link within one of the displayed pages;

means for accessing the page addressed by the hypertext link;

means for automatically concurrently displaying the page currently displayed in the

second pane in the first pane and displaying the page addressed by the hypertext link in the second pane if the user selected the hypertext link from the second pane; and

means for automatically concurrently displaying the page currently displayed in the first pane in the first pane and displaying the page addressed by the hypertext link in the second pane if the user selected the hypertext link from the first pane.

16. (Original) The system of claim 15, wherein the first pane is displayed adjacent and to the left of the second pane.

17. (Original) The system of claim 10, further comprising:
means for receiving user selection of a hypertext link within one of the displayed pages in one of the panes;

means for accessing the page addressed by the hypertext link; and

means for automatically concurrently displaying the page addressed by the hypertext link in the pane opposite the pane displaying the page from which the hypertext link was selected the page from which the link was selected in its current pane.

18. (Original) The system of claim 10, wherein the means for displaying the downloaded pages in the first and second panes according to the predefined settings is capable of displaying the pages in the first and second panes when the pages downloaded from over the network do not include any page commands to cause the display of pages in separate panes within the application window.

19. (Original) An article of manufacture for use in displaying electronic pages in a viewer program application window on a computer display monitor, wherein the article of manufacture comprises at least one computer program that is capable of causing a computer to perform:

downloading a first and second pages from one of multiple servers over a network;

automatically concurrently displaying the first page in a first window pane and the second page in a second window pane in the application window according to predefined settings specifying how pages are to be displayed in the first and second panes;

downloading a third page from one of multiple servers over the network;

automatically concurrently displaying the third page in one of the first and second panes and one of the first and second pages in the other pane according to the predefined settings;

downloading a fourth page from one of multiple servers over the network; and

automatically concurrently displaying the third and fourth pages in the first and second panes according to the predefined settings.

20. (Original) The article of manufacture of claim 19, wherein the first pane is displayed adjacent and to the left of the second pane, wherein automatically concurrently displaying the third page and one of the first and second pages comprises concurrently displaying the second page in the first pane and the third page in the second pane.

21. (Original) The article of manufacture of claim 19, further comprising:

caching previously downloaded pages in the order in which they were downloaded from

the network;

receiving a user input command to display a previously displayed page; and
automatically concurrently displaying the previously displayed page in the first pane and
the first page in the second pane according to the predefined settings in response to the user
input command to display the previously displayed page.

22. (Original) The article of manufacture of claim 21, wherein the first pane is
displayed adjacent and to the left of the second pane.

23. (Original) The article of manufacture of claim 19, further comprising:
caching previously downloaded pages in the order in which they were downloaded from
the network;

receiving a user input command to display a subsequent page cached after the first and
second pages were downloaded; and
automatically concurrently displaying the subsequent page in the second pane and the
second page in the first pane according to predefined settings in response to the user input
command to display the previously displayed page.

24. (Original) The article of manufacture of claim 19, further comprising:
receiving user selection of a hypertext link within one of the displayed pages;
accessing the page addressed by the hypertext link;
automatically concurrently displaying the page currently displayed in the second pane in

the first pane and displaying the page addressed by the hypertext link in the second pane if the user selected the hypertext link from the second pane; and

automatically concurrently displaying the page currently displayed in the first pane in the first pane and displaying the page addressed by the hypertext link in the second pane if the user selected the hypertext link from the first pane.

25. (Original) The article of manufacture of claim 24, wherein the first pane is displayed adjacent and to the left of the second pane.

26. (Original) The article of manufacture of claim 19, further comprising:
receiving user selection of a hypertext link within one of the displayed pages in one of the panes;
accessing the page addressed by the hypertext link; and
automatically concurrently displaying the page addressed by the hypertext link in the pane opposite the pane displaying the page from which the hypertext link was selected the page from which the link was selected in its current pane.

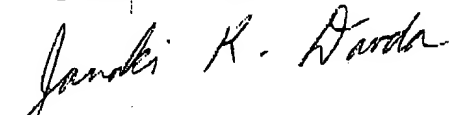
27. (Original) The article of manufacture of claim 19, wherein the viewer program is capable of displaying the downloaded pages in the first and second panes according to the predefined settings when the pages downloaded from over the network do not include any page commands to cause the display of pages in separate panes within the application window.

combination, should be reversed.

VIII. Conclusion

Each of the rejections set forth in the final Office Action is improper and should be reversed.

Respectfully submitted,


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